PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire), Published by CHARLES TURELL, No. 11, Market-Street. [ILLEGIBLE]

VOLUME XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814. [No. 66.

New Store with New Goods.

J. & J. A. HAVEN,

At their Store, one door east of the N.H. Fire & Marine Insurance Office, offer for Sale at small advance,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, viz.

SUPERFINE & common Broadcloths, of fashionable colours;
Cold pressed blue & black do.;
Kerseymeres, single and double mill'd;
Queenscloths, Coatings, scarlet Duffil;
Hunterscloths & Moleskins for surtouts;
Devonshire Kerseys, Fnteescloths;
Worsted Stockinets, double & treble mill'd;
Blue raisd Card, do. do.;
Sattinets, some of merino wool;
Stockings, Flannels, some very fine;
Calicoes, printed Cambricks;
Ginghams, Scotch do.;
[illegible] Ginghams;
[illegible], plaid & striped;
Variety of hook, leno, laced and tamboured Muslins;
6-4 & 4-4 cotton Cambricks;
India Cottons, Russia Sheetings;
Russia Tablecloths & Napkins;
Dimity, white Jeans;
Mens lamb wool & worsted Hose, silk do.;
Ladies slate colord & black do.;
Childrens colord do.
Habit beaver, kid & silk Gloves;
Mens buck-skin, doe & beaver do.;
Cotton & woollen do., Mittens, red Caps;
Cotton, leather, & silk improvd Braces;
Great variety of toilinet & second-hand Vests;
Marcelles do. black silk for do.;
India Lustring & Sarsnet;
Pelisse Silks, [illegible] do.;
Large assortment of Ribbons,
Silk Trimmings for great coats,
Gimp, Lace Trimming,
Black & white Italian Crape;
Cashmere silk & imitation Shawls,
Black & white lace Veils, thread Lace, Edging,
Bombazetts, Shalloons, figured Ratinets,
Linens, English Matrass Tick,
Romal, Madras, & handkerchiefs,
Gentlemens spotted cambric Neckerchiefs,
Do. London made water prf. beaver Hat,
Willow do. youths do. morocco jockies,
Ladies black regent Slippers,
Misses & childrens morocco & cordovan do.;
Gentlemens London Boots, boys Shoes,
Full dress Coats, Pantaloons, Gaiters,
A large assortment Factory Goods,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Checks,
Boltick, Yarns, Sewings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Thread, Silk, Twist,
Shirt Wires, Pins, Leaders,
Quality & shoe Bindings,
Black & white Millinet,
Bed Lace, Cruel, &c. &c.

WANTED,

A quantity of Tow Cloth,

Dec. 17

New Fall and Winter Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER

HAS just received and is this day opening a great variety of WOOLLEN and other SEASONABLE ARTICLES, which addol to his stock on hand, make

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Fancy Piece Goods,

All of which will be sold at a small advance for CASH.

Portsmouth, Oct. 22, 1814.

New and Seasonable Goods.

B. BRIERLEY

Has just received a large assortment of

GOODS,

CALCULATED FOR THE SEASON,

Which he will sell at Wholesale or Retail,

At Reduced Prices.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Real superf. & midd'g Broadcloths,
Hunterscloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets,
Imperial and Berlin Cords,
Drab Kerseys, Pelisse Cloths, mill'd Coatings,
Plain & corded mill'd Stockinets,
Plain & mill'd Stockinets, Scotch Plaids,
Black & colord Bombazetts,
Ladies and misses slate, white and black worsted Hose,
Mens black, white and colored worsted & lambs wool Hose and Socks,
White & colord Baizes & Flannels,
4-4 & 6-4 English Ginghams,
A great variety of Chintzes,
4-4 colord Cambricks,
4-4 & 6-4 white Cambricks, some quite low priced,
Corded and corded muslin Neckerchiefs,
Plain & fancy book, jaconet and leno Muslins,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Romal, Madras & bandanna do.
Low priced and superfine Winter Vestings,
7-8 & 4-4 British shirting Cottons,
Irish linen and Long Lawns,
Irish Sheetings and Diapers,
4-4 & 6-4 plain & twill'd black sarsnet Cambrics,
Italian Crapes, plain and fancy Ribbons,
Green & white Levantine Silks,
Black & colord Satins,
Ladies kid and beaver Gloves,
Gentlemens woollen & leather Gloves, a few very superior buck-skin do.
Shawls of various sizes & qualities,
A few Anglia Shawls, 8-4 square,
India sheeting Cottons of superior fabrick,
Hosiery Carpeting and Ginghams,
Knitting Cottons,
Scarlet & other colors English Worsted Yarns,
Quality, chas, & other worsted Bindings,
Balloons, Bed Lace, Sewing-silk, fine scarf Twist,
Pins, Needles, best English Tape, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Very cheap, to close the sale of them.

Dec. 10

Notice.

THE Subscribers are appointed Guardians of *SAMUEL HILL*, of Portsmouth, N. H. *a non compos mentis*. Those who have demands against his estate, are requested to present them. ENOCH M. CLARK,

Dec. 10, 1814. AMOS TAPPAN.

MISSES PURCELL

Inform the public that they have for Sale,

ELEGANT Plumes, Flowers
Thread Laces.

A variety of handsome Trimmings for Coats, Pelisses, Dresses, and Bonnets.

Corsets—also Bones prepared for making the same.

Portsmouth, Dec. 17.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL LORD,

80 M. feet BOARDS;

A quantity of R. O. STAVES, and R. O. SHOOKS;

50 barrels MACKEREL;

5 hhds. N. E. RUM and GIN;

3 chests Souchong TEA.

December 7, 1814

THE subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make payment without a more particular instrument.

JAMES RUNDLET.

Dec. 17, 1814.

FROST'S HOTEL.

GEORGE FROST having removed from the House lately occupied by him in Market-street, to Mr. Haven's building, Fore-street, opposite No. 7, Merchants' Row, would inform the public that he continues to entertain genteel company, as usual. Every attention will be paid to those who will favor him with their custom.

Dec 17.

SADDLERY GOODS.

NATHANIEL B. MARCH

Has for sale at his Store in Daniel-street,

HARNESS and skirting Leather,
Hogskins, plated common Stirrups,
Plated Bitts and Bramidoons, plated Snaffles,
Jockeys, plated martingill Hooks, sleigh Bells,
Plated and common Whips, plated curb Chains,
Small pad Locks, trunk Locks, trunk Handles,
Shoe Brushes, brass curtain Rings,
Brass and plated harness Buckles, Waterhooks,
Circlets, plated and brass pad Screws,
Coach and chaise Lamps, bellows Nails,
Hammers, &c.— Also, a good assortment of
Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses and Trunks
LIKEWISE,
4 cast Iron STOVES.

Dec. 17.

WILLIAM BOYD,

No. 2, Merchants Row,

HAS for sale on liberal terms,
400 hhds. good Cadiz SALT;
300 quintals Pollock FISH;
2 puncheons N. E. RUM;
10 kegs Richmond Fine TOBACCO;
Lisbon WINE, per qr. cask,
250 rolls fashionable HANGING PAPER with borderings;
50 pieces Ginghams, Checks and Stripes, from the Pittsfield Factories, at Factory prices;
40 coils running RIGGING, made from New-Orleans Yarns.

☞ *Commission and Brokerage constantly attended to and transacted on reasonable terms, by* WILLIAM BOYD,

Dec. 17. *Auctioneer & Broker.*

Board of Health Lottery.

1 prize of		40,000 dollars!
1	of	20,000
1	of	10,000
1	of	5,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,500
2	of	2,000
1	of	1,000
6	of	1000
14	of	500
50	of	200

And many of 100, 50, &c. &c.

Union Canal Lottery.

1 prize of		20 000 dollars!
1	of	10,000
1	of	5,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,000
6	of	1,000
12	of	500

And many of 100, 50, &c. &c,

Tickets, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

TUCKERMAN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, for which Bills on the following Banks will be taken at par—

Washington,	Providence,
Conn.	New-Haven,
Gardiner,	East-Greenwich,
Waterville,	Narragansett,
Springfield,	Newport,
Saco,	Bristol,
Kennebunk,	Smithfield,
Pacific,	Warren,
Augusta,	New-Bedford,
Keene,	Cumberland,
New-London,	Bath,
Middletown,	Wiscasset,
Hartford,	Kennebeck.

Dec. 17, 1814.

BOOK BINDING.

J. TURNER informs the public that he has taken a Chamber over Mr. *Joshua Wentworth's* store, Court-street, where he intends to carry on the

BOOK BINDING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch; and hopes by paying close attention to his business, that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favor him with their work.

Blank Books of every description ruled to any pattern, and bound at the shortest notice. Dec. 17

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814.

FOR THE ORACLE.

REMARKS CONCERNING CIVIL LIBERTY.

THERE is not, perhaps, a more general, universal subject of discussion and conversation than *Liberty*:—It is a theme, on which it seems all Americans delight to dwell, and is no sooner touched upon than the feelings and energies of their souls are roused into action. It is a [illegible] are eloquent; and which possesses the peculiar power of enabling all to understand its instantaneously to comprehend its excellencies and to shout forth its praises in unpremeditated strains of rapture and admiration. The statesman, the divine, the lawyer, the physician, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, the labourer, and the *slave*, all can declaim on *liberty*, with the greatest ease and the utmost satisfaction. Rich and poor, bond and free, learned and ignorant are equally enraptured with it, and pretend to an equal an accurate knowledge and full enjoyment of all its privileges and blessings. This "*land of liberty*," on "*free constitution*," our "*free government*," this "*last refuge of liberty*" this "*asylum of oppressed humanity*," the "*rights and liberties of the people*," the "*liberty of speech*," the "*freedom of the press and of elections*," and a multitude of phrases, of similar import, are in every tongue, on almost every occasion. In our legislative chambers, in places of worship, in coffee-houses, in grog-shops, in private families, every where, these are the leading topics of discourse. The *habit* of talking of liberty is indeed so universal in our country, that one is almost induced to believe the cause of it to exist in our atmosphere. We can, indeed, on no other supposition account for the singular fact that foreigners, the moment they snuff our air, declaim on the subject with a fluency equal, and often superior, to that of native Americans. The Frenchmen, whom Bonaparte kept in this country, *for some purpose or other*, could visibly teach us in matters of liberty, long before they correctly understood our language; and it is a well known fact that the Irish, whom crime has, unfortunately for us, driven from their native land to our shores are no sooner landed than they become the most forcible and vociferous advocates of the rights and liberties of man.

It were natural to suppose a subject so common, would be fully and thoroughly understood. It is generally true that men reflect much on the most usual topics of their conversation; if it be so in the present case, and reflection be a source of knowledge, the American people must necessarily have become well acquainted with the principles of liberty. I cannot flatter myself that this conclusion is correct, but am fearful that it is wholly destitute of foundation. There is *something*, which we have been taught to believe is of superior value, which is necessary to that enjoyment in life, to which high minds aspire, which is essential to our happiness and prosperity both in our individual and social capacity. To this desirable *something*, is given the name of *liberty*. A *name* is but the *sign* of an idea, and an *idea* is no more than an *image* of the *substance* or *reality* which reflects it upon the mind. *Liberty* as a mere arbitrary *name*, fixed upon, we know why, to designate a certain idea. It possesses no intrinsic excellence, no inherent virtues, which are not common to all *names* of things.

To this *name* have grown our attachments, to this *name* are the affections of the American people bound by the strong ties of habit and education. The infant is taught to lisp it and to cherish it as an inestimable birth-right, and the adult fancies in its magic powers a insurmountable obstacle to the approach of evil and oppression.

There is strong ground to apprehend that a large portion of mankind, in their affectionate veneration for the *name*, overlook or disregard the *reality*, the *substance itself* of liberty. The American people are, as a nation, more enlightened, better informed than the people of any other country. But propose to them the question, "What is Liberty?" and I will hazard the assertion that the answer of nine tenths of them shall be, "*It is Liberty*," or something of the same import. It is indeed an abstruse and complicated subject, which few have the leisure to study and understand; and the events, which now are, and for a few years have been, passing in review before us, exhibit us, as a people, shamefully and criminally destitute of a true knowledge of that freedom which was purchased for us at a great expense of blood and treasure.

At this highly interesting and alarming crisis of our affairs, both at home and abroad, the people ought to inform themselves—*They ought to know whether they possess the* SUBSTANCE *or the* SHADOW ONLY *of their liberties*—*They ought to know, whether they have the* NAME ONLY *of freemen; or whether they are, as of right they ought to be, a free and independent people. If it be ascertained that their liberty* YET *remain, they should then know* WHAT DANGERS *may beset it*—WHAT SCHEMES OF AMBITION, ENCROACHMENT, OR TYRANNY *may threaten its destruction.*

Let us then inquire, "What is this *liberty*, so dear to our hearts, so essential to our happiness? What is this blessing, of which we are so constantly speaking, declaiming and writing?

Liberty, according to the strict, energetic use of the word is the power, in every individual, to act agreeably to the dictates of his own inclinations, regardless of the effects of his actions upon others. This is *natural liberty*; fit only for man in the savage state, and consequently incompatible with any institution of civil liberty. In the formation of society and the organization of government, individuals surrendered a portion of their natural liberty, and received, as a remuneration, an assurance of the protection and other benefits expected to result to *each* from a combination of the wisdom, strength, and resources of the *whole*. The natural liberty *not so surrendered*, is called *civil liberty*; and may be said to consist in the power of acting as we will, provided we encroach not on the rights of others.

As government is instituted for the benefit of the *whole people*, and *not for the personal aggrandizement of a few great men*, a subject should be required to surrender no more of his natural liberty than contributes to the greater good of the community. Every act, therefore, of a government *exerting more* is an act of tyranny and oppression.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to fix on a definition, which shall present to the mind a full and accurate idea of *civil liberty*. The conceptions of different individuals, concerning it, will always vary with their feelings and prejudices, and change with every variation in the conditions and circumstances of life—I apprehend, however, that there are certain primary essential qualities of a state of civil liberty, in which the opinions of all will correspond. Thus, whatever diversity of sentiment may prevail in a detail of particular cases, no one can refuse his assent to the soundness of the following principles, which must be recognized as fundamental in every free government.

As no surrender of natural liberty ought to be made which does not bring to the whole society a greater corresponding advantage, we may safely say that the liberty which each individual retains to himself should, and therefore does, consist

1st. In a freedom from pernicious and useless restraints.

2d. In the enjoyment of rights under the operation of salutary laws, and

3d. In proper security against the oppressive encroachments of power.

If this be granted, it necessarily follows that the government is *best*, which affords to its subjects the *greatest quantity* of these three species of civil liberty—*Freedom from pernicious restraints*, and *the operation of salutary laws* depend altogether on the *character of the administration* and may be enjoyed in equal degrees under monarchy, aristocracy and representative democracy—But *security against oppressive encroachments of power* depends generally for its support on *the form and organization of the government*. This idea may be illustrated by an example. The government of Russia is an absolute monarchy; but no one, who justly appreciates the exalted character of Alexander, and who is acquainted with his constant exertions to ameliorate the condition and promote the happiness of his subjects, will deny to the Russian people that perfect liberty, consisting in freedom from oppressive obnoxious restrictions and the full enjoyment of the most wise and wholesome laws. They are, in fact, at this time possessed of all the benefits resulting from a state of the most enviable freedom. Still they are not free. They are justly called a nation of slaves; and for this obvious reason, that they have not that *security* against oppressive and arbitrary acts of power, which enters so essentially into the idea of civil liberty. Were Alexander immortal and were it certain that he would persevere in the noble and magnanimous policy, which has thus far signalized his reign, the Russians would be the freest people on earth. But ambition or intrigue may choke up the growing virtues of the heart, and death, by removing him, may plate on his throne a successor destitute of his noble qualities. The Russians have no assurance that, at some future period, they may not groan under a tyranny as detestable as that which their valour has recently driven from France. If Rome had her Trajan and Antoninus, she had also her Caligula and Nero, and Russia, though now blessed with an Alexander, may yet be cursed with a Bonaparte.

The liberties of the Russian people then depend on the *character of the monarch*. In Great Britain the case is different. There the people hold their freedom by a less precarious tenure—Whatever may be the character of the monarch—whether he be a child, an idiot, a lunatic, or a tyrant possessing the [illegible] the great power is divided between King, Lords, Commons, Judges, and People; that the object of oppression and tyranny is much less there in Russia. The government of England guards with more caution against encroachments on the rights of the people, than any other European government. It contains guarantiers, which those in power cannot wholly disregard; and barriers, which it is difficult to overleap, but by offending some, without whose consent the step cannot be taken. The English constitution or form of government does unquestionably contain many excellencies, and if we may believe Montesquieu, De Lolme, Blackstone and all other able commentators, it is in truth "the most stupendous fabric of human invention," and contains all that *security*, which a free institution can afford or a free people demand. An analysis of it does, indeed, present to the votaries of true freedom as flattering a view, *on paper*, as that of any other ancient or modern government with which we are acquainted.

Whatever superiority in point of *form* the government of Great Britain justly claims over those of the other European nations, arises wholly from the greater *security*, which it offers, of *a permanent good administration*. For it is true, as asserted by a celebrated author, that "the different degrees of care and knowledge of the public interest, which may reasonably be expected from the different forms and consequent position of the Legislature, constitute the distinction, *in respect of liberty*, as well between the two extremes, (absolute monarchy and pure democracy) as between all the intermediate modifications of civil government." Whatever may be our reasonings and opinions on the subject, we must with the same author come to this conclusion "that that people, government and constitution is the freest, which makes the best provision for the enacting of expedient and salutary laws."

It is conceded, even by the most inveterate foe of England, that her constitution contains all the necessary provisions to this important end, and that parliament cannot *constitutionally* enact or execute one oppressive or inexpedient law. This is a truth well known and universally recognized by all classes of people throughout all Great Britain. Under such a *form* of government; a *form* of government containing such *salutary provisions* for the advancement of their welfare and interests, they pride themselves upon their liberties, believe themselves a *free people*, talk and boast of *their liberty, their freedom, their free constitution, their inestimable privileges, their birthright, their abhorrence of tyranny &c.* with the same ease and rhetorical fluency, which we so often witness among ourselves. There can be no doubt but the people of England *think* themselves as free as the people of the United States. But are they so? Do they possess and enjoy true civil liberty? Do their governments impose on them no oppressive or unnecessary restrictions? Are their laws all expedient and salutary? Have they ample *security* against the encroachments of power? or do they labor under some strange delusion? Do they permit their rulers grossly to deceive them, and content themselves with the *name*, the *image* of liberty, while an active and cunning despotism deprives them of the solid benefits resulting from an enjoyment of the *substantial reality*.

To these questions the history of Great Britain during the last century, affords the most correct and instructive answers. The systematic tyranny of Walpole, the bribery, corruption, selling of offices, extortion, prodigal expenditure of public money, which distinguished the whole of his administration, were monstrous encroachments on the rights and liberties of the people and did not obtain the most friendly care for their happiness and prosperity. The foolish and extravagant administration of North and Bute; instead of fostering the liberty and cherishing the felicity of the country, almost ruined it.

But why do I attempt to enumerate particular instances? A majority of the

American people are carefully taught to believe that, *in fact*, the British government is the most terrible despotism on earth—that, although the *Constitution* is founded in the soundest principles of freedom, the people are borne down to the earth by the enormous weight of tyranny and oppression. This idea is inculcated by men of the highest rank and power in this country—by our rulers themselves, and by the whole host of their printers, retainers and other agents. It is an idea which often embellishes the columns of the Intelligencer, Aurora, Columbian and Chronicle, and is the fruitful theme of many an oration, both in and out of Congress.

It will not be denied then that the people of England, though *free in name*, are, *in fact, slaves;* that they do not enjoy civil liberty, though it is guaranteed to them in the most solemn form by their constitution. This state of things in England proves one fact, which is no less true *here* than on the other side of the Atlantic, that a free people, having a free constitution of government may become so infatuated as voluntarily to surrender their liberties into the hands of tyrants, and also that the actual liberty (misery) of our people depends on the [illegible] of the government, not on the manner of its administration.

Under the influence of these impressions, it may be well for us to turn our attention to our own country, to look to the condition of *our own liberties*. We have a free constitution of government, and the benefits and blessings of pure liberty are *our* birthright. It is so also with the people of England, but *they* are slaves. *We boast* of our freedom and all grant that we are a free people. It is even so in England, and yet the people are slaves. By parity of reasoning then, it may be that *we are also slaves;* that the liberty, which we so highly prize, exists only in *name*, and that our free institutions, by mal-administration, have in fact degenerated into an odious despotism.

The *mere possibility*, that such may be our situation, imposes on us the solemn duty of intense reflection, and close rational examination into this highly important subject, and fortunately the rule is before us, by the application of which, we can speedily arrive at a safe and correct conclusion.

If we are still a free people, we suffer under no oppressive, useless restraints.

We enjoy all our privileges under the operation of wise and wholesome laws—and

We have no reason to apprehend the encroachments of power on our rights and liberties.

If the reverse of this be true, we are, to all intents and purposes, slaves—and the most base and ignoble, because voluntary slaves.

By this rule, let us test some of the prominent measures of our administration; in front of which that odious hydra, the restrictive system, presents itself, with all its deformities, full to our view. If the *restraints*, imposed on us by this system, were not, in the highest degree *oppressive*, I must confess that I know not what oppression is. If the restrictive laws were wise and salutary, then those are the best laws, which operate most injuriously and destructively upon the interest and welfare of the country. The frightful features and deleterious effects of this system, both on personal liberty and property, are too well known and too sensibly felt, by every class of our citizens, to require a moment's examination. It grossly violated that fundamental principle of freedom, which allows to be the pursuit of happiness the acquisition of property, and the right to be secure in our persons and effects. The act, declaring war against Great Britain, has often been demonstrated, by the wisest men in the country, to have been *inexpedient, unnecessary and unjust*. Its declaration and continuance, therefore, are manifestly incompatible with the rights, and destructive to the liberty of the American people, inasmuch as it has brought poverty and disgrace upon us, loaded us with the most oppressive burdens, made the nation bankrupt, and brought us to the very brink of inevitable ruin.

The immortal WASHINGTON declares that "experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitutions of a country." The same remarks will apply to the existing *laws* and *measures of the administration;* to judge correctly of which we must *experience their effect and operation*. We *have experienced* the full effect of the laws and measures of the administration of Jefferson and Madison, and no one can hesitate to declare their *real tendency*. They found us a flourishing, prosperous and happy people, and have brot us to the very threshhold of individual want and national ruin. This unhappy change has been effected *under their administration* and *by the operation of their policy*. They are, therefore, chargable at the bar of their country, and their God, for the awful consequences.

It may truely be said that history affords no example of a nation ruled by a policy so obviously contradictory to every principle of genuine liberty, so completely subversive of all the rights and privileges of freemen. The opinion, therefore, is well founded, that our own is, at this time, the most arbitrary, tyrannical and despotic government in the world! The mischiefs or dangers attending absolute monarchy, are said, by the author I have before quoted, to be *tyranny, expense, exaction, military domination, unnecessary wars waged to gratify the passions of an individual, risk of the character of the reigning prince, ignorance in the governors of the interests and accommodation of the people, and a consequent deficiency of salutary regulations, want of constancy and uniformity in the rules of government, and, proceeding from thence, insecurity of person and property.*"

During the last eight years, the people of these United States have suffered all these evils in an aggravated degree—evils too, which have heretofore been thought the peculiar growth of a soil, whose every herb is blasted by the pestiferous influence of absolute monarchy.

Hence it appears, that, although our constitution is, in itself, excellent, although it *seems* to contain provisions for our *security against the encroachments of power*, it is defective, and its prohibitary provisions are of little or no effect; and hence also it appears that no form of government, however wisely framed, can preserve *liberty* from the poisonous, deadly touch of tyranny and oppression.

The history of the present period will present to posterity an interesting, an uncommon spectacle—the tree of liberty green and flourishing under the absolute monarchy of Russia, nagle-cted and withering under the free government of the United States. Driven from the humble dwellings of pretended freemen, she has sought and found refuge in the palaces of princes.

This singular phenomenon in the political world is not entirely incapable of elucidation. In order to a right understanding of it, it is necessary to premise—that, whatever may be the form of a government, the *actual power* is in the governed. In every community there is necessarily a submission of *strength* to *weakness*. If, therefore, any people are slaves, they are in some measure, voluntarily so; for they always possess the *power* to assert and vindicate their liberties. This is the case in the *most absolute*, as well as in the *most free* governments. That any attempt therefore, to subvert a free constitution, should prove successful, the current of public opinion must be regulated by the *conspirators*, who would elevate themselves on the ruins of their country.—This is often done by the adoption and practice of an *extensive system of imposition and delusion*. It is this system, which our administration have pursued in their pernicious designs against the country.

They have artfully identified the administration and the constitution, altho' different as light and darkness, they have made the people believe them *the same*. No sooner, therefore, does a well meaning patriotic citizen object to any of their measures, than the whole kennel of executive hounds is let loose upon him and he is hunted down as an *enemy to his country!* All good men feel their blood thrill with instinctive horror at the charge of treachery to their country. They dread the *imputation* of so odious a crime, though conscious that it is destitute of foundation. They are therefore silent, and this *imposition* passes successfully upon the people.

They have systematized *deception* and the most *barefaced falsehood*. Nothing is too palpably gross and absurd for them to force into circulation provided it tend to reconcile the people to their shame or their usurpations of authority. When a falsehood is intended, "*to do them grace*," it is published in the Court Gazette and is thence transplanted into all the papers in the *pay* of government; whose agents maintain it with the most unparalleled impudence and denominate every refutation of it a "Federal lie." Thus when Madison had shamefully and notoriously abandoned the Capital to a handful of the enemy, and the popular indignation on that account roused a against him, the Intelligencer gravely stated that he had on that occasion displayed the utmost bravery, animated the troops on the field of battle and covered himself with glory; this was circulated among the people and their irritated feelings were thus appeased.

They charge the evil consequences of all their rash and wicked measures upon their political opponents, and thus avert the storm of popular anger, which often threatens to overwhelm them.—For example, the unfortunate issue of the *restrictive experiment*, and all the disasters of the war, are imputed to "*federal opposition*," whereas administration have uniformly had the full control of the resources of the country, and the execution of no measure has been, or could be prevented by the federal party. But the delusion succeeded and the object of administration was accomplished.

It is by such means that the present administration have retained their power, till they have almost ruined the country. But it is to be hoped that the scales are fast falling from the eyes of the people, and that they will not much longer suffer themselves to be deceived and cheated out of their liberties by the political jugglers and mountebanks, who have so long deluded and oppressed them.

The people are fast returning to the true principles of civil liberty taught and practised by the illustrious WASHINGTON. The period is *near at hand*, when, *at least New-England* will discard the band of desperadoes, who are feasting on the blood, and gnawing the very vitals of our insulted, disgraced, unhappy country. Administration have an awful account to render, and that at a tribunal, where falsehood and deception will avail them nothing; their deeds, which have so long been enveloped in darkness, are approaching the light. Let them, then, beware the indignation of a people, whom they have so long and so grievously deluded and abused.

LEANDER.

The Hon. David Stone,

Of North Carolina, a Democrat, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States. The following are extracts from his letter to the Governor of that state, communicating his determination:—

"It is true, I hoped to be able to attend 'till I could hail the return of peace to my country.—But a short attendance, at the summer session of 1813, convinced me this was a vain hope. It was not possible for me to think, that to wage the war in which we were engaged, by embargo—by militia tours of duty for distant expeditions—by short enlistments of regular troops—by a profuse, and extravagant and unnecessary expenditure of the public money—and by sending our most distinguished citizens to traverse Europe as solicitous for peace—could lead to a speedy or honorable termination of the war.

"Indeed on every strange did these things appear to me, as war measures, that to my judgment it seemed if the enemy had dictated our course, he could not well have selected one that would with more certainty, and scarcely with more expedition, conduct us to *division among ourselves—to bankruptcy*, and, as I feared, to *ruin!*—not being able, therefore, to approve nor to withstand, the torrent by which we were urged forward, I determined neither to incur responsibility for measures adopted against my judgment, nor longer to engage myself in the disagreeable task of opposing those legislative provisions by a majority thought necessary for carrying on an arduous war, but to retire to private life, and wait with resignation for a more auspicious season, when the delirium of the moment should have passed away. On my arrival at Raleigh, during the last session of the legislature, with intention to resign, I found a degree of excitement prevailing in that body *which forbade me* voluntarily to place in their hands so important a trust as that of appointing a Senator."

"Much against my wish, I attended the last session of Congress. When the embargo was again recommended by the President, and passed again by a large majority of the Houses of Representatives, I as a member of the Senate voted for it, not because my opinion of the measure was in the least altered, but because the suffering it must occasion, would in a short time, I hoped, recall the sober sense of the nation, and we should finally get rid of that SELF DESTROYING ENGINE."

"I was fully satisfied, by information received from the highest authority, that a most unnecessary and prodigal waste of the public money existed in the expenditures of the war department; and was either sanctioned or not corrected by those whose duty it was to correct it. I voted, therefore, for the loan bill to supply the exigencies of the government, but against the tax bills which it was contemplated should not come into operation for six months, with the hope, if successful in opposition, that the abuse would in the mean time be inquired into and corrected. The determination of the senate was against me. The tax bill passed. But in a little more than twelve months after, we became bankrupt, that is, the war department has been for a considerable time without a dollar subject to its disposal, and at a time too, when the public functionaries declare the resources of the country to be ample. [See the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the present session of Congress—The letter of the present secretary to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, dated the 17th October, 1814, and the speeches of the latter gentleman.]"

"The political atmosphere of our country is so loaded with clouds and threatening in its aspect, that I should certainly remain at the post assigned me, if I conceived that by remaining I could be of any service, whatever sacrifice it might cost me. But my opinions and views differ so radically from those of the persons who conduct the affairs of the nation, and who appear to be strongly supported by the public sentiment of the nation, and as I am conscious I possess a very fallible judgment, but which such as it is *must be my guide* in the performance of my public duty, entirely independent and uncontrolled by party, I therefore conclude it best for me to withdraw from the scene."

Massachusetts Representatives.

The votes for Congress have been counted, and it is ascertained that 17 federalists and 1 democrat (Mr. PARRIS) are chosen. In the 4th and 6th Eastern districts there is no choice.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

In the Circuit Court in Boston the present week came on the trial of THAYER for killing two marines in the Navy Yard, Charlestown.

The Enemy in the Chesapeake.

RICHMOND, DEC. 10.

We learn that an express to the Governor reached town last night, bringing information that the enemy had not yet left the Rappahannock, but at the time the express left there, (Wednesday evening 7 o'clock) remained at anchor, about 15 miles above Urbanna and were carrying off all the negroes they could collect: had also burnt a dwelling house, and as usual, committed many depredations.—A party of them had landed and were attacked by some militia under Major Campbell, who killed fifteen men and sunk one of their barges.

The New-England Convention.

HARTFORD, DEC. 19.

On Thursday last the Delegates from the New-England States, appointed to meet in Convention at Hartford, assembled for that purpose in the Council Chamber of the State-House in this city, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. On being called to order, they proceeded to organize themselves by unanimously choosing the Hon. George Cabot, a member from Massachusetts, their President, and Theodore Dwight, of Hartford, Secretary. The Convention was opened by a solemn and impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Strong, of Hartford. A committee was then appointed to examine the credentials of the members returned to serve in Convention; who reported that they found the following persons to have been elected by the Legislature of the following States.

(These names were published in the last Oracle.)

The Rev. gentlemen who associate as Chaplains to the general assembly of this State, residing in Hartford are invited to officiate daily in turn, as Chaplains to the Convention during their session.

All the members of the Convention are present, and assiduously engaged in the important and interesting duties, for the consideration of which they were appointed.

ADDRESS

Of the Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, on taking his seat as President of the Senate.

"HONORABLE GENTLEMEN—While I lament the sudden and melancholy event which had led to the distinguished honor conferred on me, I am so truly sensible of my own incompetency to discharge the duties of the station to which I am called, in a manner suitable to their importance, and correspondent to the dignity of this honorable body, that I approach the exercise of them with unfeigned diffidence and approbension. All that I dare hope is, that my efforts will be considered as the result of well meant intentions; all that I dare promise is, that my best exertions shall be directed to a faithful and impartial execution of the trust confided to me. Relying, then, on the candor and liberality which have ever characterised this respectable assembly, I will proceed to the performance of the duty assigned me."

The Worcester Spy ends a speculation, (giving a view of the State of the Nation), with the following paragraph.

"The whole regular army has been employed for three successive campaigns, against the Canadas, and what has it accomplished? From the best evidence, which is before the publick, from the treasury and war departments, we have expended in this fruitless war against those inoffensive provinces, which contain but a handful of population, not less than *two hundred millions of dollars*, without gaining a single solid or permanent advantage to the United States, or at any time making such an impression on the enemy, as to have the least effect in procuring a peace on the terms proposed by the government. But on the contrary, *we who formerly projected the most presumptuous schemes of conquest are now scarcely able to defend ourselves* and instead of proposing terms to the enemy upon which we will sheath the sword, the only question now is whether *we shall submit to her demands.*"

RECAPTURES.—The British brig Charlefrom New Brunswick for the W Indies, cargo dry fish, herrings, salmon, lumber, oil &c captured Nov 5 by the David Porter, privateer—sch. Julia-Ann, from St. Vincents for Halifax, cargo rum, captured Nov. 10 by do.—brig Theodore, of 8 guns from Maranham (Brazils) for Liverpool, cargo 1300 bales cotton, captured, Sept. 5, by the Chasseur privateer, of Balt.—Brig Jane from Cork for Nova Scotia, cargo salt, prize to the late privateer Gen. Putnam—sch Supply, from N. Providence, cargo corn and flour, prize to the Saucy-Jack—sloop Fair-Play, from St. Vincents for N Brunswick, cargo rum, prize to the Lawrence of Baltimore—brig Baltic from Gallipoli, cargo 208 casks oil, captured Sept. 28, by the Grand Turk—brig Elizabeth from Turks Island for N Brunswick, cargo 3300 bushels salt, and some sugar, captured Nov. 16, by the Macedonian privateer—an American schooner recaptured by the privateer Portsmouth of Portsmouth; and brig Elisa-Ann, prize to the Expedition—have all been retaken by the British cruisers, and sent into Halifax, &c.

Fairhaven, Dec. 18.—The British brig Coerney, about 200 tons burthen, a new vessel, supposed, prize to the privateer brig Yankee, of Bristol, R. I. arrived here this day.—She has on board about 30 tons cordage, 200 packages, bales and boxes dry goods, 40 boxes shoe thing copper and a quantity of iron. She was captured 37 days since, and was the second prize to the Yankee on this cruize. She was from London, bound to Pernambuco.

Brig. Gen. GAINES has left Philadelphia for the command at New-Orleans. Gen. SCOTT is to have the command of the Philadelphia District.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814.

FOR THE ORACLE.

All for Love (or Money)
OR THE WORLD WELL LOST!

Enter two Citizens.

1st Citizen.—Well my dear sir, whom are the detached Militia-men to be discharged?

2d Cit.—A few were discharged yesterday, and several companies are to be discharged to-day if they can be persuaded to take the due bills.

1st Cit.—What do you mean by due bills?

2d Cit.—The due bills are printed promises by the agent of the government, *to pay the militia, when in funds, in such money or currency as he shall be provided with by the government for that purpose.*

1st Cit.—Poor fellows! I am afraid they will have cold fingers before they finger the cash. But where are the Treasury Notes that we have been so long looking for?

2d Cit.—What Treasury Notes do you mean? Have you had the promise of any.

1st Cit.—Why yes. I thought you had heard of the arrangement that we have made with the prefect of our district. But if you will keep it to yourself at present I will tell you all about it. You must know that the public (seeing *we* have made a great deal of money lately by privateering, while the monied men, as they are called, of the opposition party, have been sinking in their circumstances) have made pretty loud calls upon our patriotism, and we have therefore lately handed round among our friends a subscription paper for the relief of the detached militia ordered out by the general government to defend this town. This subscription, which now amounts to upwards of eight thousand dollars, we have obtained chiefly from those who have, or expect to have, large sums to pay in duties to government, on prize goods. Now when the Treasury Notes arrive, we intend to take part of them, and then furnish the solders with money that they can pass off in their way home to their families. This you will perceive is but a very small part of what will be due them; but we expect, by paying them enough to reach their several homes without being under the necessity of begging their way, that we shall be able to get the soldiers to *sign the pay roll*, and thus maintain the credit of the government, and keep up the strength of party.

2d Cit.—Oh, I understand you now. You, knowing that the soldiers would be likely to refuse the Treasury Notes, because they are 15 and 20 per cent below par, and judiciously considering that if the men were to be discharged without their pay from the general government, (the governor having no power to pay them), they would go home full of rage, which could not fail to have a bad political effect, besides enabling the opposition to chuckle at their predictions being fulfilled, have therefore by way of satisfying the soldiers with our party, agreed to take a certain part of the treasury notes at par, and then furnish them with such money as will pass currently on their way home. Well this is kind as well as politic. It is favourable to the poor fellows, and of no disadvantage to yourselves, because you can turn them into the Custom House at par, when you go to pay your bonds. You gain credit with the people or a display of patriotism, and gain the interest that will arise on the treasury notes, while they lay in your hands at no risk.

1st Cit.—Yes, yes, all that is true. But we have put the business in a better train than that; we shall probably make 25 per cent by this act of patriotism.

2d Cit.—Aye, how do you do that? Take care, or you will disgust the soldiers. Some of them I find have seen through a mill-stone as well as him that picks it.

1st Cit.—I'll tell you, if you'll be silent. We, seeing that treasury notes are falling, and likely to become not worth in the market more than 75 dollars on the hundred, have prudently subscribed our names upon condition that the soldiers (or the paymaster for them) shall place in our hands twelve thousand dollars in treasury notes for nine thousand dollars of current bank bills, to be furnished by us in part pay for the wages of the Militia detached by the general government. These treasury notes are to hold as security about 90 dollars when if they are not redeemed, are to be sold in a lump at auction to the highest bidder, and we shall get some friend to bid them in for us to pay our duties with. We have abundant reason to suppose that nobody else will bid for so large a sum as twelve thousand dollars, and consequently they will be knocked off to us at about 75 dollars on the hundred. Thus you see we gain 25 per cent clear in addition to the credit of doing a patriotic and popular act.

2d Cit.—But will the Militia-man agree to it?

1st Cit.—O yes, they will find themselves obliged to accept our offer and thank us besides.

Enter Messenger.

Messenger to 1st Cit.—Sir, the treasury notes have arrived, but the paymaster says that he is not authorised to place them in the hands of the subscribers at any less than at par.—*Exit Messenger.*

1st Cit.—So, so; then we are baulked. The scheme must be abandoned, for we had better wait and buy them up of the men, at the lowest rate we can.

2d Cit.—But what is to be done to prevent the evil that will arise to our party from the government not paying the militia, when they were ordered out for our defence, in good current money, as the Governor of tha State did, those he called out for 15 days? They went home very well satisfied, but these poor fellows, are nearly destitute of money to carry them home. They have considerable sums due to them, and will be outrageous if they should have to lose one quarter part of their wages.

1st Cit.—Indeed I do not know what we shall do. Something must be done, or the party will be ruined. Let me think. Oh, now I have it. We will offer the subscription paper to the monied men of the other party, who having no duties to pay to government, and fearing (as well they may) the risk of taking treasury notes at par, or indeed at any rate, will of coorse refuse to subscribe. Then my dear sir, we will come out in the newspapers with a well contrived piece, full of friendship for the poor Militiamen, and tell them that the government would have been able to pay them in gold and silver, if the opposition had not run down the treasury notes for the purpose of speculation; and for proof, we will exultingly tell them, that we subscribed near ten thousand dollars for their relief, while tha mooied men on tha other side refused to subscribe a cent. Thus we shall succeed in calling off the attention of tha poor fellows from the government, and turn all their rage against the rich men of the other party. Nay, it is even better that the whole town should be the object of their ill will, than that our party should lose the benefits of their votes at the next electinn.

2d Cit.—But will the men believe your story of the opposition running down the notes for the special purpose of buying them up at a discount, when it is so well known that they have no duties to pay to government, and do not even now buy tham up at the present low rate.

1st Cit.—Oh! that is not difficult Man, when they are enraged, easily believe charges of this kind against those whom they think have the power to relieve them, and refuse to do it. It is true we ourselves shall not do any thing in reality for them: but to men in distress, soothing words and warm professions of kindness and sorrow for their miserable condition, have a powerful effect, even without being supported by corresponding actions.

Enter a Militia man with a Treasury Note.

Militia man.—Gentleman, will you be so kind as to change this *Checker Bill* for me, and give me some bank note that I can pass on my way home, which is not less than 160 miles from here?

1st Cit.—Exchequer bill! let me see it. What can you have better than this? No bank bill is so good, because this draws interest, and you have for security the whole Country to make it good. Keep it, keep it friend, and don't on any account part with it for less than the face of it. These people who try to make you think that is not good, only do so with a view of making money out of the necessities of tha poor Militia men.

Militia man.—I thank you, sir, for your advice; I am glad I have got among friends at last. But if tha note is avan so good, I must get it changed, for I have not a cant to pay my way home. So do sir, change it for me. You look as if you had money and you say it is as good or better than a bank bill. Besides I will give you in the interest for changing it. I can't bear to go home like a beggar.

1st Cit.—I wish my friend I should be happy to help you but I have not any money about me. You had better apply to some of the shops.

Militia man.—Ah! I see how it is. Good bye to you gentlemen.

1st Cit.—Good bye friend. You had bottar keep the Note.

Exit Militia man.

2d Cit.—I see he is not well pleased. He will tell a sad story when he gets home. It is a gone case I am afraid at the next election. I don't like this business; it will have a cursed bad political effect.

1st Cit.—It can't be helped,—We must work the harder, that's all.

From Washington, Dec. 9.

"The House are occupied in debate from day to day, on the military Conscription Bill. That from the Senate which proposes to raise 80,000 militia by draft or rather by force, and convert them into a force about the same as a regular army, has been under debate for several days in a committee of the whole. To day Mr. Vanarsdale of N. H. made one of the most impressive and eloquent Speeches on the subject that I have ever heard from him or any other man."

Portland Gazette.

[Mr. Wheaton's Speech alluded to in the above, is not yet appended, but we are in hopes it will be received in season for our next.]

Blessings of a Democratic Governor.

In the State of New-York, last year, they elected DANIEL TOMPKINS, a democrat, for their Governor, to serve three years; and now they begin to reap some of the blessings of his reign. They have established in that State a *State Conscription law*, kindly, I suppose, to insure the people to the thing, before the National Government laid on their shoulders an additional blessing of the same kind. If we, *in this State*, are ambitious of sharing the blessings which are always attendant on democracy and war, let us by all means choose for our Governor a man like Governor Tompkins, and then we shall have the blessings of Conscription, or Classification, or Drafting, all three meaning the same thing—viz.—the privilege of fighting and of dying in the bed of honor, whether we will or not, thus making heroes of us all.

CHRISTMAS.

TOMORROW is the day of the commemoration of the birth of our SAVIOUR.—We wish our friends a merry Christmas and hope they will be able to enjoy so delightful an anniversary without the repetition of the usual calamity at this season.

CONGRESS.

The Senate have passed the bill for the appointment of a Vice Admiral and two Rear Admirals.

Mr. GORE of the Senate has brought in a bill for allowing to the widow of the Vice President his salary for the term of service for which he was elected.

The Conscription Bill has passed the House of Representatives, 84 to 72.

The additional duty bill being before the Senate Mr. HORSEY moved to strike out the section laying 50 per cent in addition to the present rates of postage, which was negatived.

Mr. CILLEY, of N. H. presented a petition against opening the mail on the Sabbath.

The President has signed the law for the enlistment of minors over 18 and persons up to 50 years of age.

From the Federal Republican Dec. 6.

The Mammoth Bank Bill, reported by the committee of the Senate, on Friday last, was yesterday taken up in committee of the whole. After waiting for the friends of the bill to explain its object and provisions, and finding that no person would undertake to venture one word in its behalf, Mr. MASON made a motion to strike out the word fifty in the first section, and to insert twenty—making the capital of the Bank twenty instead of fifty millions. Against this motion no person indicated a desire to contend, and the question was about to be put, when Mr MASON rose in support of his motion, and defended it with great strength of argument, and uncommon happiness of illustration.—Mr. MASON occupied the floor about three quarters of an hour. No disposition was appearing on the part of the friends of the bill either to support it or to reply to the argument of Mr. MASON, it was complainingly ascribed to want of preparation, and Mr. DANA kindly moved a postponement of the further consideration of the subject, until to-day, when we presume a great and interesting debate will arise upon this important question.

Neutral Trade.

In our last we stated, on the authority of the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the Government had ordered the seizure of all property from Castine, entered by Neutrals.—This appears not to be the fact. The mistake arose from a misconstruction of a late order from the Treasury Department. Most of the revenue officers consider the letter of the Secretary not as an order to seize goods already entered. A great amount of goods (says a more recent Daily Advertiser) so imported *according to law*, accompanied by *collectors' certificates* and *certified invoices*, have been most wantonly seized in the District of Portsmouth by Joseph Whipple, Esq. Collector of Customs for that port. This act, so contrary to law, and without a precedent it is believed in this country has been ventured upon by this superannuated tool of four-score, without any ground of suspicion, and in defiance of the advice of the District attorney of New Hampshire, who refused to libel the property—when it was consigned to the Collector of Boston, there to await the decision of some tribunal. To the credit of Mr. Dearborn, it is said that he disavows all connection with these seizures, and neither has or will cause any to be made in this District without some complaint of illegality in the importations."

Vermont Delegates.

WILLIAM HALL, jun. Esq. of Rockingham, and JOSIAH DUNHAM, Esq. of Windsor, have been chosen, at large meetings of the people of their respective counties, to join the Convention of New-England Delegates, assembled at Hartford.

The crisis, distressing as it is, is peculiarly favorable to the securing of the interests of these States. The people expect much from the Convention. There must be a *Separation* of New-England from Southern and Western policy, or she is ruined forever.

National Props!

The President of the United States has nominated to the Senate, WILLIAM EUSTIS of Boston, Minister to Holland—and

BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, of Salem, Secretary of the Navy!!!!!!!

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart, sailed from Boston on Saturday last, on a cruise. On Wednesday, the elegant private-armed brig Prince of Neufchatel, Capt. Millin, of N. York, 18 guns, and 150 men, on a cruise.

Sailed from Portland, private-armed brig Isis, Capt. White, and sch. Mars, Capt. Libbey, both on a cruise. From Newburyport, brig Antelope, Capt. Woodward, on a cruise.

The news of recall of GOVERNOR PREVOST is said to have arrived at Halifax.

A 74, a razee, and two frigates, with convoy, recently arrived at Castine. The Fortiesse 36, and Adder brig, 12, were there before.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law, staying all executions for the recovery of debts.

Colonel WILLIAM MILLER has been chosen Governor of North-Carolina for the ensuing year, vice Gov. HAWKINS, who was no longer constitutionally eligible.

LEVI WEINDER, Esq. is elected Governor of Maryland.

Loss of the Harlequin.—(Official.)

The following particulars of the loss of the Private Armed Schooner Harlequin, E. D. Brown, Esq. of this port, has been received by the Agents, from her late commander:

Thursday, Oct. 20, 1814, (common day) 4 P. M. sailed from Portsmouth harbor, Friday morning at daylight, near Cashe's Ledge, saw a sail bearing N. N. W. ship rigged, under easy sail—supposed her at first to be a ship of war—made sail stood S. E.—she appeared to take no notice of us, set her topgallant sails and stood to the N. E. from which circumstance we suspected her to be a merchant vessel bound into the bay of Fundy, but did not chase in consequence of being in the vicinity of many of the enemy's cruisers. Saturday, 8, A. M. saw four sail from the mast head (square rigged vessels) standing north, to appearance all merchant vessels. At 9, A. M. finding that no one of them shew a disposition to chase us, we made sail en chara of them—at 4 P. M. saw their hulls from the deck, and observed that one of them was a man of war brig, and another of them a large ship—gave up the chase. sunday, 8 A. M. wind S. S. E. weather overcast, saw a vessel from the mast head S. W. standing south, standing towards us—at half past 8 saw her topsails from the deck, when she hauled her wind to the eastward and made all sail on a wind—hauled our wind and gave chase, supposing her to be a ship which belonged to the convoy that we chased on Saturday—at 10 A. M. we had forereached on her one point, and withdrew it away so as to see the top of her bulwarks, but the weather growing thick, could not discover her character, otherwise than by her manoeuvre, we therefore kept on to the eastward, until a quarter past 10, A. M. and finding that she still kept on to the westward, we concluded that she was not a vessel of war—we tacked and continued the chase. At noon the weather grew very thick with rain, lost sight of the chase—kept off one point and set the squaresail to prevent the have from creeping off before the wind—at quarter past 3, P. M. saw the chase half a point on the weather bow, and found that we were nearing him very fast—at 25 minutes past 3, discovered that the chase was standing towards us, in squaresail, hauled on a wind and tacked, when our antagonist shew an English red ensign, hauled up his courses, and made a signal to us from this manoeuvre, and his large appearance we supposed him to be a large transport or troop ship preparing to fight us; we therefore prepared for action and shew our colours, at the same time kep. under full sail from precaution, lest we should be deceived in the appearance of he vessel, although no guns could be seen; our antagonist then boarded his tacks and fired a shot at us—we sprung about to bring our guns to bear on him, he could not succeed without heaving our topsail aback—kept our luffs springing that he might forereach to the range of our guns, fired one gun across his bow, when we received several shot from him, kept away a good full in order to forereach on him to gain the weather gage when a shot cut away our fib haulyards; being then within musket shot, we discovered to our surprise that the ship we were going to engage, was a ship of the line, and having our gib hoisted, she by way, we bore off and set the squaresail by her yard ropes, the haulyards being shot away; got off before the wind, when our antagonist opened a heavy fire on us from his cannon and musketry, and a shower of grape cut away our main haulyards. Thus rendering fruitless all further attempts to escape, our sails soon being becalmed by those of the enemy, we were compelled to surrender to his B. M. ship of the line Bulwark, admiral Milne, commander. We had no one hurt on board.

[Letters from Capt. Brown mention that the Harlequin was a remarkable fast sailer.]

MARRIED,

In New-London, Ensign ANTHONY COLBY, to Miss MARY EVERATT.

In Candia, Mr. ANDARIAH MONELL to Mrs. MOLLY HEAN; Mr. JOSEPH D. BEAN to Miss ABIGAIL CILLEY, of Deerfield.

In Saybrook, Mr. ASHEL JONES, aged 44, to Miss DEBORAH A. CLARK, aged 15.

In Yarmouth, Cape Cod, Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, aged 75, to Aunt THANKFUL CROWELL, aged 79.

In the Friends' Meeting House in Salem, Mr. MOSES WHITTIER, of Dover, to Miss ORTHANNE FAYE, of Danvers.

In Newburyport, Capt. MOSES EMERY, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Hon. *Josiah Smith.*

In Concord, Mr. LEVI BARTLETT, merchant of Boston, to Miss CLARISA WALKER, daughter of the Hon. *Timothy Walker.*

In this town, Mr. JOHN OXFORD, to Mrs. ELIZABETH REMICK, of Kittery; Mr. WILLIAM OXFORD, to Miss ELIZABETH MOSES.

DIED,

In New-London, Mr. JOHN DOLE, 60.

In New-Castle, Mr. MOSES DICKERSON, 67.

At Weare, Mr. NOAH JACKMAN, 56.

In Bedford, Lt. JOHN HEADLEY, 60.

In Merrimac, MARY, daughter of Capt. *James Thornton*, 12, o. [illegible]

In Milford, ASTERIAH, son of *Ebenezer Simpson*, 10—In Amherst, SAMUEL, son of *Thomas Weotton*, 9 months—both these of spotted fever.

In Salem, Mr. JOHN COLLINS, aged 59; Mrs. MARGARET PEELE, 86; Miss MARY CARLTON 4.

In Newburyport, Mr. MATTHEW PERRIN, 9.

In Kennebunk, Mrs. MARY HARRELL, wife of *J. S. Barrell*, Esq. of York, 45.

In Lee, Capt. JOHN FLAGG, formerly of this town.

In this town, Mr. GEORGE BECK, aged 65.

☞ *Gentlemen in the country are respectfully requested to forward us notices of Marriages and Deaths.*

Boscawen, Dec. 8.—GOD has seen fit to take from the family of Mr. Buckman, of this town, five out of *seven*, promising children, in *seven days*. Nov. 27, they were all in health—the evening, two of them were taken unwell, one a girl HANNAH KIMBALL, 9, the other a boy, ISAAC GARRISON, 7; the boy died in 8 hours, the girl in 24, both interred in one grave—29th a boy, WALTER HARRIS, 5, was taken and died in 12 hours—*Dec. 2*, another boy, DAVID FLANDERS, 2, and died in 6 hours—next day, while burying the last mentioned, NANCY, 3, was taken and died in 10 hours. Physicians were early called in attend them, but to no purpose.

THE SPOTTED FEVER.

More to be dreaded than the plague of Constantinople has broken out in the immediate neighborhood of this town. Among others the following deaths of that disorder, have occurred in GREENLAND within a few days, viz:—ELIPHALET, JAMES, JOHN, and MARY CATE, ELIPHALET and LYDIA AYERS, all of one family; two young women each named MARY AYERS; ABIGAIL WEEKS, MARGARET NEAL, DANIEL LANG.—A few cases remain.

In ELIOT, two children named FABER; one named BROWN; Mrs. PATCH, six children of Mr. *Jedediah Witham*; Mrs. ABIGAIL TETHERLY, wife of Mr. *John T.*; a young woman named FERNALD; Miss EUNICE LYNTON; Mr. WILLIAM FERNALD. All those in Eliot, except the first three have died within a week. Mr. Fernald, the last mentioned, was in Portsmouth in good health on Thursday afternoon last, and died on Thursday night. About 15 cases remain.

MISSES' PURCELL

Inform the Public they have for Sale,

ELEGANT Thread Laces and Footings,
Silk Lace do., black do.
Black and white patent do.
Handsome white crape Trimmings,
Marbisen blue, brown, slate and white regent silk Trimmings,
White silk rolio do., white fancy rose do.
Silk ball and daisy do., silk binge fancy do.
Simple do., bird-eye do., pelisse do.
Plain and parti colored Chenilles,
Chenille Cord, Leipsic do., Bourbon do.
An assortment Silk Cords,
Bugle loops, Frogs, Serpents and Tassels,
Serpentine Buttons, thread and rotton Fringes,
Cotton ball and daisy Trimmings,
Cotton tolin do., cotton waved do.
Simple daisy do., cotton Tufts, tufted Rolio,
Elegant Flowers in bunches,
Small Bouquets, Myrtle Wreaths,
Satin do., crape do., Oldenburgs do.
Long do., temple do., short do.
Plumes of a superior quality,
Black and white curl'd regent do.
Do. short curl'd do. in bunches,
Veil do., parti colored do., common white do.
Black silk Velvet, Gloves,
Figured velvet Ribbons,
A great variety of other Ribbons,
Handsome Bedford Strips,
Bones prepared for making Corsets,
Cotton Laces—and many other articles.

Portsmouth, Dec. 24.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JOHN BALL, JR.

No. 3, Market-street—Sheaf's Building.

IS this day opening a variety of new GOODS, which he will sell at low prices for CASH—

Among which are

Corbeau, brown, olive, mixt, olive brown, and green BROADCLOTHS;
Black and blue twilled do;
Real super. blue, do.;
Super blue and black Cassimeres; drab do.;
Mixt Sattinets; stockinet; stout Velvets;
Large assortment Vestings;
Pelisse Cassimeres and Cloths;
Red figured Pelisse Flannel; Bombazette;
Coatings; Buffalo; Kersey; blue Booking;
Worsted Plaids; mill'd Cloths;
White red and yellow Flannels; Berlin Cords;
Mens black and mixt Worsted, Lambs wool, and gauze worsted Hose;
Boys worsted do.
Ladies assortment fashionable red and black worsted do. from 5-8 to 12-8;
Childrens do.;
Mens and womens white cotton do.
Wash leather Gloves;
Black, white and color'd Kid do.
Mens real Buck-skin do.; Buck-skin Mittens;
Common leather and Shaker do.
Black leather and worsted do; silk do.
Linen Cambricks, some of which are extra fine;
Fine 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens;
Goldbrad and jaconet cambric; Muslins;
4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambrics
Twill'd and corded cambric Cravats, with borders;
Fine plain and figured leno, crape, book and lace cambric Muslins;
Cambric Dimities;
3-4 and 6-4 black and light English Ginghams;
Black Cambrics; Crapes; black Tabetae;
Moules; Laces; Silk Cords;
Black, green, brown and red silk Braids;
English and Spanish sewing Silks, all colors;
Twist; large assortment Ribbons;
Calicoes from 50 cents to 6 per yard;
Black twill'd and double India Lustrings;
Green, brown and white Lustrings;
Pink and white figured Satins;
Corsets with elastic shoulders;
London Beaver Bonnets; straw Bonnets;
White, pink, blue, brown and black Plumes;
Down Trimmings; Shawls;
Black and color'd Galloons; Ferrets; Tastes;
Coat and vest Buttons; habit, glass and silk do.
Wire and pearl shirt do.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, very cheap;
Red twill'd Bandannas; black silk Edkfs.
Cotton, silk and Bandanna do.
Red mill'd Caps; green worsted do.
Ladies & gentlemens Mogasins, from 4s 6 to 10s 6;
Black tubby Velvets; Long Lawns;
Indispensables; Copperplates; Furnitures;
India Cotton; Check; Nankeens;
Worsted Tapes; floss Cottons;
Patent Wire Sewing Cottons;
Fine cotton Balls;
Broad and narrow Tapes;
London pound and bundle Pins;
Patent Braces; Hooks and Eyes;
10-4 and 11-4 double mill'd Blankets;
Colerain, British and stout loom Shirtings;
Russia Sheetings and Diapers;
Oval wood and bone Moulds;
Dusting; woollen Gloves, Mittens and Stockings;

A fresh supply of

MUFFS and TIPPETS, from $2 to 18.

—ALSO—

A large assortment Factory Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Bedticking, Stripes, and Checks, from 1s 6 to 7s 6 per yard; knitting and sewing Cottons, warp Yarns, Chambray Shawls, &c. &c.

All kinds of homespun Cloth bought at the above store.

Uncurrent MONEY taken as above.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the sum of to56 dollars, is now due on four Shares in the Privateer brig ESSEX, of Newburyport, and that unless the said sum and the expense of advertising, be paid to the Agents on or before the 30th day of December, inst. the said Shares will be sold at Public Auction, in Newburyport, at the Phenix Building, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
STEPHEN FROTHINGHAM,

Dec. 24, 1814. 3gcalt

SALES AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, inst.—11 o'clock,
At the Auction Store, Market Street,
40 bbls. superfine new Baltimore FLOUR;
25 barrels old do.;
14 boxes Pipes; and
3 barrels Gin.

Dec. 24. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

Two Farms for Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, *the 12th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Bell Tavern, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the following FARMS—viz.*

A FARM situated in Durham, on Little Bay, containing about sixty-five acres of excellent mowing and tillage land, &c. together with an orchard of good fruit trees on the same, now occupied by *John Edgerly.*

—ALSO—

A FARM situated in Newington, well known by the name of the Trickey Farm, containing about 70 acres of good Land, a proportional quantity of mowing, tillage, &c. and a small orchard on the same, now in the occupation of *James Southern.*

Said Farms are as generally known as to make a further description needless.—For particulars apply to DANIEL HUMPHREYS, or JOHN S. SHERBURNE.

Dec. 24. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

W. JONES, JR.

HAS this day received and offers for sale a variety of GOODS, among which may be found,

Ladies slate, black and white worsted Hose; fancy Muslins; plain book and colomboon Muslins; fine and common white Flannels; very fine red and brown bandanna Handkerchiefs; Vest Buttons; Tapes; pound and bundle Pins; Twist; best blk. Italian and English sewing Silk; Ribbons; olive, brown, and corbeau Broadcloths, suitable for surtouts; superfine wool dyed Cassimeres; Factory Sheetings, shirtings, Threads, Shawls, knitting and warp Yarn; good assortment Bed Tick, &c. &c.

ON HAND,

London Beaver Bonnets and Plumes.

Dec. 24, 1814.

SALT.

250 hogsheads SALT,
FOR SALE BY
JACOB SHEAFE, JR.

JUST Published, and for sale at TAPPAN & FOSTER'S Bookstore, "*A Few Weeks in Paris*, during the residence of the *Allied Sovereigns* in that *Metropolis.*"

No. 45, Edinburgh Review,
No. 21, Quarterly Review.
No. 12, Vol. 2, Christian Disciple.—The next number commences Vol. 3d, when subscriptions will be received as usual. Terms D. 1 75 per annum, published monthly.

December 24.

Rockingham Bank.

THE Stockholders of the *Rockingham Bank*, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the choice of Directors will be holden at said Bank, on MONDAY the 24th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon;—they are also notified, that a dividend of interest is declared, payable after the 1st day of January next.

J. S. PICKERING, *Cashier.*

Dec. 24, 1814.

Notice.

THE Copartnership of LEIGH & FERGUSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers for payment; and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to TIMOTHY FERGUSON.

THOMAS LEIGH,
TIMOTHY FERGUSON.

South Berwick, Dec. 24, 1814.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND in Dartmouth-street, nearly opposite Mr. JACOB CRAM'S, being 65 feet in front, and running back to Cow Lane, 160 feet—Apply to

GEO. K. SPARHAWK, or
G. HUMPHREYS.

Dec. 24, 1814.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate in the town of Greenland, on the Great Bay, (so called) about one mile and an half from the meeting house, and four miles and an half from Portsmouth, formerly the FARM of the late Dr. HALL JACKSON, and known by the name of the *Jackson Farm.* The Farm consists of about 130 acres of well cultivated Land, most of which is of the best quality. Any person wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of viewing said farm by applying to JOTHAM JOHNSON, on the premises.—For terms inquire of

ROBERT SMITH.

Portsmouth, Dec. 24, 1814.

Christmas Presents.

JAMES F. SHORES

HAS for sale at the JUVENILE LIBRARY, No. 1, Market-street, a great variety of *small Books*, suitable for presents—among which may be found,

The Book of Trades, or Library of useful Arts, describing the various mechanical Arts.

The Book of Games, or a history of Juvenile Arts, practised at Kingston Academy.

Choice Emblems, natural, historical, fabulous, moral and divine, for the improvement of youth.

Domestic Recreation, or dialogues illustrative of natural and scientific subjects.

Rossmond, in 2 vols. containing several very interesting moral Tales.

Limed Twigs, to catch young birds—by the author of Original Poems, Rhymes for the nursery, &c.

Ursula, or the insufficiency of human attainments.

Biography for Boys, or characteristic histories.

Instructive and entertaining Dialogues for children, by Mrs. Guppy.—Beside those named, a great variety of *smaller Books*, suitable for all capacities.

Dec. 24.

POETRY.

THE FILBERT—AN EXTRACT.

BY T. HYBREY.

Nay, gather not the insect, Nicholas,
There is a maggot there;—it is his house,—
His castle,—Oh commit not burglary!
Strip him not naked; his his clothes, his shell,
His bones, the cable and armour of his life;
And thou shalt do no murder, Nicholas;
I were an easy thing to crack that nut
Or with thy cracker or thy double teeth,
So easily may all things be destroyed!
But 'tis not in the power of mortal man
To mend the fracture of a filbert shell.
Enough of dangers and of enemies
Each nature's wisdom for the worm ordained,
Encrease not thou the number! him the mouse,
Gnawing with nibbling teeth the shell's defence,
May slay in his native tenement close;
Him may the nut-hatch, piercing with strong bill,
Unwittingly destroy; or to his hoard
The squirrel bear, not desirous to be cracked.
Man, who hath his dangers and his foes
As this poor maggot hath, and when I muse
Upon the aches, anxieties and fears,
The maggot knows not, Nicholas, methinks
It were an happy metamorphosis
To be enkernelled thus: never to hear
Of wars, and of invasions, and of plots,
Kings, parsons, and tax commissioners;
To feel no motion but the wind that shook
The filbert tree and rock'd me to my rest;
And in the middle of such exquisite food
To live luxurious! the perfection this
Of happiness; it were in vain at once
Permit retirement, aldermanic bliss,
And stock independence of mankind.

To the Printer of the Portsmouth Oracle.

SIR,

I AM well apprised of the dangers of remarking on public manners or public morals. Though the Spectator indulged in such subjects, he had not such a set of touchy gentlemen or Louisa Laspant ladies to deal with, as roundabout this country. If he held up to view a ludicrous character, no one thought of making personal applications; but here, these persons are so "tremblingly alive all o'er," that to censure immorality, or make strictures on questionable reputations, causes them to smart intolerably.

From some well known sensibilities, and certain sympathetic feelings, they assume the garment and determine to resent the insult, as becomes a gentleman. Then follows a great talk of pistols, challenges and such honorary jargon, and "like a cock-pigeon strutting and vaporing upon the top of his coop" insist that no insinuations against impure characters shall pass unnoticed.

From these considerations, I withhold every thing of my own and only request that you insert the following extracts.

"O, daughter! ANNA, dearer to me than light; exclaimed Mr. Mercatus, as he saw his daughter appended to the side of a young officer. Mr. Mercatus was one among many were thy citizens who had numerous families. He was very indulgent to his children. Their welfare was the first and constant object of all his pursuits, and their wishes were gratified in whatever request they preferred.

But when he saw his darling ANNA perpetually at the elbow of the Major, he was heard to make the above exclamation.

This officer was a Major FLASH, who had imposed himself upon the town, as no officer of the army; and as this bore the semblance of truth, no one went about to contradict it. Bedight with eagle buttons, cockades and sashes, he readily gained admittance to any place, at any time, and endowed with a large share of lamb-like assurance, could look down all opposition."

When she was in company, and would laugh, and put out his tongue as if he was about to sing, Lillebulero, the young ladies would laugh too, not that there was any Jest in what they or he said, but just because the Major had laughed. When he would put out his paw to touch the hand of any of them. O, he! Major, one would say, O, now! Major another; don't now Major a third would exclaim, rather to attract his attentions than repress his advances. After this manner the Major became the general theme of conversation. Was he seen riding or walking in the streets, twenty voices would be once cry out, "O, my! There goes Major FLASH.

Thus from speculating through the whole circle of the town he concentrated all his attentions on the fair ANNA. At morning, noon and night, Mr Mercatus' door resounded at the rap of the Major. Every mother's daughter welcomed him with a smile and the golden days of Anthony Van-Corlear seemed returning. Once a month Mr. Mercatus was told the rapper of the door was worn out or needed repairing. Tho' very liberal, at these calls, he was sometimes seen to bite his lips, as much as to say, "I wish this Major FLASH in Flanders." Of this the Major was ignorant, but had it been otherwise, he was so well intrenched behind the good graces of the mother and ANNA that the sour looks of the father could do him "no essential injury." All this time exertions were made, and arts pratised by the other belles, to draw off his attentions from Miss ANNA, by consulting him in all matters of dress, and billeting him to parties in the following manner.

"Would wish the company of Maj. FLASH this evening at tea. Lawyer NOKES and Dr SPINA will be here, and you know we shall split our sides in laughing at the oddies You're so full of your jokes that I want you here. Dear Major don't be engaged, but come. Your's sincerely,

LUCY CRAPE.

Major T. Flash."

In this manner was the Major sought after, and caressed, every one seemed anxious to have some memento of him, if it were only to touch the buttons of his coat. To save being torn asunder, or divisions and sub divisions of attention, or for some other cause, he brought in an army of Majors, on the same principle that rat brings rat, or a rooster clucks when he has more food than he can devour and is willing that others may partake of the luxury."

Should these extracts suit the public palate, the writer will indulge them occasionally, by collecting such fragments as may fit the occasion; and such in which the public may be gratified or amused. And he will feel the satisfaction which accompanies the consciousness of having deserved well of society.

RICHARD.

ANECDOTE OF BLUCHER.

The following anecdote of this Hero may be implicitly relied on, we have it from a gentleman who was present. On Sunday last, a Lady from Hammersmith, with her family, required an audience of the Field Marshal. On being ushered into the room where he was sitting, she was so overpowered by her feelings as to burst into a flood of tears and sunk senseless on the floor. It was sometime before she could be restored, and on being anxiously asked the cause of her emotion, she said that she had entreated that interview, to thank the General for having saved the life of her son. He was a Lieutenant of Marines on board the Courageux man of war, which was stationed in the Baltic in the year 1812, at a period of war between Great Britain and Prussia—he commanded a boat's crew, who had volunteered to effect a landing, and in the attempt they were cut away in a violent storm on the coast of Pomerania, of which province and the strong fortress of Colberg, General Blucher was Governor. He made every possible exertion to save these brave men, and succeeded in bringing them to Colberg. They had been some days in the boat, were naked, famishing and penyless. He clothed them, fed them and supplied them with money and every other necessary, himself superintending the arrangements for their comfort, and finally restored them to their country. So wholly was the lady overpowered by her maternal feelings, that it was with difficulty she could assume sufficient calmness to relate the above narrative, and when she had finished, she threw herself at the hero's feet, and then in a sort of frenzy snatched a wrapping paper which was lying on the table, which she said she would keep as an eternal memorial of the hero who had saved the life of her son. The General, who had been no unmoved spectator of this scene, took out a card on which he wrote his name, which he presented to her, saying at the same time, "O Good God! what have I done; when a soldier beholds a fellow-creature in distress, shall he stay to ask whether he is a friend or an enemy?"

London Paper.

Lots full of Stones in France.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—M. Lamouroux, an able naturalist, as eye-witness of the fall of stones at Agen on the 5th, has transmitted the following relation to the Institute, the general depot of all that is scientific and curious in France. "At eleven in the morning, the sky was pure, calm and transparent, as it is almost always in the southern provinces, and as it so rarely, is on our foggy banks of the Seine. On a sudden, in the north-west appeared at a great distance, a dark cloud with a very slow motion, and apparently circumscribed dimensions; for at the great latitude at which it was, its diameter did not appear more than a few feet. Presently its motion increased, the cloud rolled over itself with a noise resembling that of a continual thunder. A terrible explosion took place; the noise ceased; the cloud dissolved itself; at the same instant, the inhabitants of several communes were struck with terror at seeing falling around them stones of a very considerable size, making holes in the earth several inches in depth. The Count de Villeneuve, prefect of the Department, has collected several of them." M. Lamouroux has sent his brother, who is very curious in such researches, to the place, to obtain all the information he can procure. The stones collected at Agen resemble those found at L'Aigle, Limles, and other places; but they are of a clearer grey, and a thinner consistency. If they came from the moon, they must belong to a more refined manufacture than we have hitherto seen.—M. Lamouroux proposes to dispose these beautiful specimens at the Institute, and we shall then be better able to judge of them.

[Journal de Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the last Thanksgiving day, a lady and gentleman of Dorchester entertained as their table twelve of their children, the youngest of whom is 10 years of age!

Much of the household property of WILLIAM COBBETT, Editor of the Political Register, was consumed by fire lately in Hampshire, England. All his barns, stables, &c. were burnt to ashes.

A malignant fever prevailed in Gibraltar in August and September last. There had been 92 deaths.

Mr. ROTH, formerly employed in the French Department of Foreign Relations, is appointed by Louis XVIII Secretary of Legation to the U. States.

Mons. TALLEYRAND has dropt his title of Prince of Benevento, given him by Bonaparte, and accepted from Louis XVIII, that of Prince of Talleyrand.

BUONAPARTE it is said is about establishing a Court Gazette at Elba. His memoirs are to be published in Italy.

It is said that PETION and CHRIST have made peace, and agreed to surrender St. Domingo to the French government, and to restore property not occupied by general officers.

An Antigua paper of Nov. 7th, mentions the arrival of Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE, in the Tonnant, at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, he being appointed to deliver that island and Martinique to the French commissioners, who are now there with troops to take possession thereof.—These islands were to be given up about the 8th of November.

A Madrid article says, "We do not receive the Paris papers; they are prohibited totally, and as much care taken as if we wished to hinder the introduction of an epidemic. Our official papers say nothing of Paris, as if that city did not exist."

FOR SALE,

THE BELL TAVERN Estate, situate on Congress-street, near the Court-House, Portsmouth, comprising the Tavern, 55 feet front, with extensive back Buildings, Stables, &c. standing on a lot of ground 66 feet front, and upwards of 200 feet in depth.

The unequalled advantages this stand possesses, from its situation on the principal entrance to the town, its central position, the proximity of the markets, and having been occupied upwards of thirty years as an Inn, are so well and so generally known, that it is considered almost superfluous, to mention them in this advertisement. *Also, for sale,*

Three lots of Ground, situate on Mason-street, adjoining the above premises, containing each 40 feet in front and 60 feet in depth, or in such portions as may suit the convenience of those who wish to purchase.—For terms of sale apply to

JACOB SHEAFE, *Agent.*

Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1814.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG married MAN, who has been bred a Farmer, and can produce the most satisfactory recommendations, wishes a situation as a Tenant on a good Farm in this vicinity, or not farther than twenty miles from this town.—For farther particulars inquire of the Printer. Dec. 17.

PURE OLD WINES.

JOSHUA H. HALL,
No. 18, *Market Street,*
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

Old Madeira, Old Vidonia, Sweet Lachan, Sweet Red, Muluga, and other } Well refined WINES, Pure as imported.

Old Sugear BRANDY, Jamaica 5th proof RUM, Do. common do. N. E. do. Spanish BRANDY, GIN & other Spirits, } Of superior qualities.

Gunpowder, Hyson, Youngh'son, Hysanskin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, Of the first quality.

Large mould CANDLES,
Best spermaceti ditto,
Hard and soft shell ALMONDS,
Fresh box & cask RAISINS,
Fresh Turkey FIGS,
Fresh Zant CURRANTS,
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs and other Spices,
Best No. 1, 2, and 3 CHOCOLATE,
Basket table SALT,
Best *loaf* and *lump* SUGARS,
Havana and Muscovada Sugar,
Fresh dark and bottle OIL,
London MUSTARD in 1-2 & 1-4 bottles, and per pound,
CAPERS in bottles & per lb.
Superfine Spanish SEGARS
Lorillard's real Maccoboy SNUFF in bottles,
Cavendish chewing TOBACCO, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few dozen bottles best London KATCHUP, of very superior quality.

Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1814.

H. & A. LADD,
No. 14, Merchants Row,
HAVE FOR SALE,

RUSSIA & American Cordage, Cables and Bolt rope, of all sizes, at the shortest notice,
1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
Salt, Iron and Iron Hoops,

ALSO,

1 trunk Silks, and 2 cases Cotton Goods, consisting of
Black & fancy colld Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Spanish Bandanna do. Bombazeens,
Silk Velvets, Sewing-silks,
Laces, Ribbons, printed Cambricks,
Calicoes, Shawls, &c. per package or piece.

ALSO,

1 cask Hard-Ware, assorted,
1 large cast iron Stove.

Portsmouth, Dec. 10.

An Excellent Opportunity
For an Active & Enterprising Young Man.

THE Subscriber being desirous of quitting the business in which he has been many years engaged, for some other, better suited to the circumstance of his family,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
HIS WHOLE STOCK OF
HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

of every description, at moderate prices, either for cash or on credit with good security.

Should it be considered an accommodation to the purchaser he will RENT his STABLE on reasonable terms, and dispose of his Hay and Provender on hand as low as can be purchased.

Having at no period been favored with better customers than at the present time, and the probability that the same will continue should the business be properly conducted, he is fully confident that it will be immediately profitable and worthy the attention of any one who may be willing to engage in it.

He calls on all persons against whom he has bills standing to pay the same: Likewise those who have demands against him to present the same.

GEORGE SIMES.

Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate in Portsmouth, lying on both sides of Fore street, and extending back to High street, lately in the occupation of Madam *Whipple*. The Estate may be conveniently divided into three Lots, which may be sold separately or together as may best suit the purchaser. The Lot on the east side of Fore street measures about eighty four feet on the street, carrying that breadth into Pleasant street, with the Wharf and Stores appertaining to the same. The second lot, on the west side of Fore street, measures one hundred and thirty three feet on the street, extending back one hundred sixty nine feet, with the large and elegant Mansion House thereon, with Out-Houses, &c. This lot contains about 21,000 square feet of land, and for eligibility of situation is equalled by very few in Portsmouth. The other lot is a very pleasant House Lot, situated on High street, and measures seventy two feet on that street, and extends that breadth one hundred and thirteen feet deep. Its high situation affords a very commanding view of the surrounding country. The terms of payment can be made accommodating to the purchaser.

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN.

Portsmouth, Nov. 19.

American Inventions.

A WARE of the inconveniences to which the public generally, and Inventors in particular, are subjected for want of a suitable establishment in this town, for the display and sale of new Machines and Inventions, the subscriber tenders his services as Agent for receiving and exposing for sale Patent Machines and useful Inventions of every description, for a moderate commission.

With this view, he has taken that commodious Store, No. 3, Harris's Buildings, *Water street*, and from his knowledge of mechanical pursuits, and his determined assiduity to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their commands, he anticipates patronage from those who supply and those who want a supply of, the produce of American genius.

For the better accommodation of customers a complete assortment of Dearborn's *Proportional* and other BALANCES, will be kept for sale at the above store.

JOHN M. DEARBORN.

Boston, June 25.

N. B.—Weighing of Merchandize attended to as usual, and Balances of every size to let—OLD METALS, such as copper, brass, pewter, lead, cast iron, &c. constantly wanted.

Wanted,

IN a small family, an industrious WOMAN, capable of performing the usual duties.—Immediate application to the Printer will be duly noticed. Dec. 17

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM JONES, Jun.

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale and retail, many of which were purchased at the late Marshall's sale in this town.

A GREAT variety of Calicoes, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams,
Stout elegant loom patent Shirtings,
Women's black and white worsted Hose,
Men's ribbed & plain worsted & lambs wool do.
Mixed Coatings, Scotch worsted Plaids,
Dark brown, lead, black & blue Cassimeres,
Black & blue Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Black Bombazetts, Sattinets, blue Plains,
Black, blue, brown, green & light Pelisse Cloths,
6-4 & 7-4 light & dark imitation Shawls,
Long Lawns, Scotch Lawns,
Fine 3-4 Irish Linens,
Common hook & loop Muslins,
Silk, Cotton, Tapes, Buttons,
Colored and white Bed Lace,
Carpet, quality and floor Binding,
Cambray Wires and Barrens,
Ribbons, Shawls, Silk Cords & Buttons,
Handkerchiefs, and very fine plaid silk pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Crape, white and colored Flannels,
Russia Sheetings and Drapers,
Barlin Cord,
Black, blue, and mixt double and single milled Stockinets,
A great variety Winter Vestings,
4000 yds. factory Shirting, Ginghams, &c.
Sewing Cotton, knitting and warp Yarn,
Sable and bear Muffs and Tippets, Plumes,
Lambs Beaver Bonnets, straw do.
Knives and Forks, cheap,
Gentlemen's bordered Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Cambric, cambric & jaconet Muslins,
Plain and twilled black do.
Black Stuff, &c.
Cases assorted Needles, such as white-chanel, sharps, blunts, gloviers, saddlers, knitting and netting do. &c.
Ladies long and short white and colored kid Gloves.

Portsmouth, Dec. 8.

BLACK BOMBAZEENS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

LEMUEL DRAPER
Has just opened a variety of SEASONABLE GOODS,—among which are

BLACK Bombazeen and Bombazette,
An elegant variety of plain and figured Silk Handkerchiefs;
Black Barcelona do;
Figured silk Tippets;
English Bandannahs, of superior quality;
Rich fancy satin and lustring Ribbons;
7-4 Persian and other fancy Shawls;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Imitation cotton do.;
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens; Brown Hollands;
Fancy Vestings, Russia Drapers;
Diaper Table Cloths; Colrain Cottons;
India Bag and bandanna Handkerchiefs;
Black Canton and Italian Crapes;
Ladies and gentlemens English and French Silk Hose and Gloves;
Black and white Lace Veils;
Down Trimmings;
Bear and mock-rable MUFFS & TIPPETS,
Together with many other Seasonable Articles.

Portsmouth, Dec. 8.

NEW HAT STORE.

WILLIAM ILSLEY
INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken a store in Congress-street, next door to the *Bell Tavern*, where he offers for sale,

A complete assortment of English and American HATS,

as cheap as can be purchased at any store in town. Dec. 10.

Irish Linens, Colerain Cottons, &c.

LEMUEL DRAPER
Has just received, and offers for Sale,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, Colerain Cottons,
7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 black Cambrics,
4-4 and 6-4 mull and corded Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 white cotton do.
Variety fancy Muslins,
Colored and black Cotton Crapes,
7-4 imitation cotton Shawls,
Black and white Lustings,
Pink and green Lustrings,
Habit and long kid Gloves,
300 ps. satin and lustring Ribbons,
Linen damask Table Cloths,
Italian black and white Crapes,
Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs,
Superfine black and blue Broadcloths,
Do. do. black Kerseymere,
Factory Shirtings, Ginghams,
Checks, Sheetings, Bedtick, &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 8.

Mrs. Newell's Memoirs.

A few copies of this celebrated Work, with a Likeness of Mrs. NEWELL, for Sale at the bookstore of

JAMES F. SHORES.

Also an assortment of *Fine* Penknives, from 1 to 8 blades,—Fine Scissors and Razors.

Dec. 10.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS
FOR THE YEAR
1815
JUST RECEIVED BY
TAPPAN & FOSTER,
No. 2, Market Street.

ALSO,

Farmer's, Low's, Clergyman's and Lenton's ALMANACKS for Sale, per gross, dozen, or single.

New Hampshire Registers

For Sale by the dozen or single at the store of

James F. Shores.

ALSO,

Farmer's, Low's, Lenton's, Clergyman's & the Gentleman's Pocket Almanack, FOR
1815.

POSTRIDER'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscribers for the *Portsmouth Oracle*, are requested to be prompt in making payment by the 1st of January next; and those who have their names returned to the Printer may have an opportunity of getting their bills and having the money returned to the Printer for their Papers, by the subscribers if attended to in season as we shall discontinue carrying the Mail to the close of the present year.

EBENEZER & NOAH DANFORD.

Nov. 26, 1814.

Christmas & New-Year's Gifts.

TAPPAN & FOSTER
HAVE received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, a large assortment of
CHILDRENS BOOKS,
suitable to gratify the usual expectations of the season. ON HAND,

A few copies Life of Mrs. NEWELL, fourth edition, enlarged.

Seamanship and Naval Tactics.

New-Hampshire Registers and Almanacks for 1815. Dec. 17.

THE Proprietors of the *Portsmouth Aqueduct* are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, Treasurer and Proprietors' Clerk, for the year ensuing, will be holden at the *Bell-Tavern*, in Portsmouth, on *Wednesday* the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH AKERMAN Jr.

Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1814. *Prop'rs' Clerk.*

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Parker*, Esq. Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Rockingham, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of TIMOTHY MURRAY, late of Newmarket, gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent; give notice that three months are allowed to the said creditors, at the Inholders-house of *David Coe, junr.* Inn, in said town, on the last Wednesday of December inst. and the 1st Wednesday of June following months, from 2 to 6 of the clock, P. M. on each day.

NATHAN M. RIDDEL,
BENJAMIN LOVERING,
SETH R. SHACKFORD.

Dec. 3, 1814.

XVth Vol. EAST'S REPORTS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
JAMES F. SHORES.

Dec. 17, 1814.

To be Let,

A genteel House in Cross Street, opposite Mr. Henry Buffum. Possession of which may be had immediately.

Dec. 8. DANIEL AUSTIN.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

United States of America,
District of New-Hampshire, ss.

PURSUANT to a warrant to me directed from the Hon. *John S. Sherburne*, Judge of the District Court of New-Hampshire, I do hereby give notice that the following libel has been filed before said Judge, viz.

A Libel by Pean Townsend, Esq. commander of the private armed schooner *Macedonian*, in behalf of himself, the officers, officers, and crew of said privateer, against sundry goods, wares and merchandize, taken out of the Bethsh boats Lamia, Britannia, Elizabeth, Schooner Mariner, and ship sir Edward Pellew, as contained in said libel—belonging as it is alleged by the libellant to the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof, having been captured by the said privateer MACEDONIAN, under the command of the said *Penn Townsend*, on the high seas, pursuant to a commission from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects, of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said goods, wares, and merchandize, have been brought into the said Marchioness, *Penn Townsend*, Esq. commander, into the port of Portsmouth, within the District aforesaid.

And that trial will be had on said libel, at a special District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Portsmouth, in said District, on Tuesday the tenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Portsmouth, this 9th day of December, 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY,
Dec. 10 *Deputy Marshal.*

POSTRIDER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers are requested to make Payment for the Newspapers by the 1st of January next, or before without fail, as I am called on by the Printers and must immediately pay them. Those who live from the road are requested to leave the money where their Papers are left. ELIJAH HODGDON.

Dec. 3, 1814

Bath House.

THE Proprietors of the *Portsmouth Bath House*, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers for the year 1815, and the transacting of any other business that may then come before them, will be holden at the *Bath House*, in Cross-street, at 5 o'clock, P. M. on *Monday* the 2d day of January next.

JOSEPH AKERMAN, Jr.
Portsmouth, Dec. 17. *Prop's. Clerk.*

LOST,

ACCIDENTALLY, or stolen from the carriage of the subscriber, on the 30th ult. between Dover and Judge *Hale's* in Barrington, a small SWORD, silver hilt, marked P. P. on the hilt. Any person finding said Sword and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall be [illegible] and if taken designedly, any person apprehending the rogue, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have fifteen dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid.

EBENEZER DANFORD.

Barrington, Dec. 7, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are informed that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix on the estate of

JOHN AKERMAN,

late of Portsmouth, Rope-Maker, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs; she therefore calls on all persons who are indebted to said estate to make payment; and all who have demands against said estate to present them for settlement to

MARGERY AKERMAN *Administratrix*
or to Jer. Atkinson,

Dec. 17 [illegible]

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he shall commence carrying the Mail from Portsmouth to Plymouth, by Buffum, Northwood, Gilmanton, Meredith, &c. the first of January next; he likewise requests all those who are taking the Newspapers on that route, to continue the same encouragement to the subscriber. All business with the public will favor him with, will be gratefully received, and strictly attended to.

ISAAC ROBBINS.

Campton, Dec. 17, 1814.